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Orton Plantation

"Distinctive Plants"

CAMELLIA
JAPONICA

INDICA & KURUME
AZALEAS



Fall 1946

NURSERY CATALOG

Spring 1947

R. F. D. WINNABOW, NORTH CAROLINA

Located on the River Road between Wilmington and Southport - 13 miles off U.S. 17

ORTON NURSERY

Operated in Conjunction With Famous Orton Plantation Gardens

KENNETH M. SPRUNT, Manager

Post Office—Winnabow, N. C.

Shipping Point—Wilmington, N. C.

Phone—County 5402 (Wilmington Exchange)

BUSINESS TERMS

Cash or satisfactory reference must accompany order for immediate shipment. Orders booked for future shipment 25% deposit, balance due upon delivery of plants. No orders accepted to be crated and shipped for less than \$5.00. There will be a reasonable charge for crating. Checks made payable to Orton Nursery.

SUBSTITUTIONS

We make no substitutions unless requested.

CLAIMS

Our liability ceases upon delivery of nursery stock properly packed and accepted by public carrier. All claims must be made within 10 days after receipt of stock.

QUALITY STOCK

Our stock is properly grown and dug with a compact root system. It is regularly inspected by North Carolina State Department of Agriculture officials, and is apparently free of injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

See inside back cover.

CAMELLIA BLOSSOMS

Camellia Blossoms packed one-half to three dozen in a box and shipped to any Post Office via Parcel Post Special Delivery; Air Mail if requested. Price: 75c and \$1.00 per bloom depending on the size. F. o. b. Orton Nursery.

CHRISTMAS BOXES

Christmas boxes of Long Leaf Pine boughs and cones, Spanish Moss, Southern Smilax, Yaupon, Holly and other red berried decoratives when available shipped anywhere. These boxes make a most acceptable and timely gift at Christmas. Box size: 36x15x6 inches. Price: \$3.50 delivered. For weddings, receptions, etc., where a larger quantity is desired, we will be glad to furnish quotations.

THE NURSERY

Orton Nursery is operated in conjunction with historically famous Orton Plantation and its beautiful gardens, a major feature of the gardens being the camellia and azalea collection which make up one of the finest in the country. It is because of this close association that we can offer for your approval a selection of the choicest varieties in a wide range of sizes, all propagated from the quality specimens which are the pride of our Gardens.

In addition to the large and selected stock of azaleas and camellias in which we specialize, each year we feature some species and varieties of plants which after experimental planting we can either recommend to you as adaptable introductions into this climatic region, or which we wish to emphasize as being found especially noteworthy otherwise. As you well know, display of flower color is but one of the prime qualities of garden value. Interest is further enhanced by significant perfumes, or again brilliant berries give the touch that is desired.

We hope you will visit Orton Nursery to inspect our stock at first hand. You will be thrilled at the sight of the thousands of thrifty plants in their slatted sheds or beneath the handsome live-oaks, and with the camellia blooms shown in the newly built display house. Whether you come as a visitor to the nursery or as a prospective customer you will be most welcome.

OUR CAMELLIAS

From the many varieties we have gathered from camellia growers and collectors, which have been added to the fine old camellias in the garden, we are propagating only those of the best strains and superior characteristics. It is a well-known fact that certain plants will produce finer flowers than similar ones having the same origin, and it has been through the continual observation of the flowering and growth habits of camellia plants that we have built up our stock to its present high standard. When you see our thrifty camellia plants we feel sure that you will agree that Orton camellias are distinctive.

CULTURE OF AZALEAS AND CAMELLIAS

Camellias can be successfully transplanted from early November (i. e., when the last cycle of summer growth has hardened off) until March or before the first cycle of summer growth begins. Azaleas, because of

their compact fibrous root system can be moved at any season; however the best time is before they come into bloom, or from October through March, depending upon weather conditions.

Soils

In the culture of azaleas or camellias it is essential to have a well drained soil. The plants should never be placed where water may stand for even a few hours since this will often kill them, or at least result in very poor growth. Camellias are not so exacting in their soil requirements as are the azaleas, but prove more satisfactory if planted in congenial soil. A soil conducive to good camellia and azalea growth should be high in organic matter, acid, and of good porosity. A well prepared soil for camellias or azaleas can be made by mixing one part of well-rotted stable manure, two parts of peat moss or woods mold, and three parts of sandy loam or garden earth.

A uniform yellowing of the leaves indicates lack of nitrogen, a condition which can be corrected by using three ounces of ammonium sulphate to a gallon of water and wetting about the base of the plant. This application should be followed by another of fertilizer as directed in Planting.

Yellowing between the veins of the leaves, with the veins remaining green, is the result of a soil that is too alkaline. To correct this condition apply a mixture of Ferrous Sulphate and Ammonium Sulphate to the soil at a rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound each to 100 square feet. This treatment may be repeated if the symptoms persist.

Variegation of camellia leaves is sometimes caused by Magnesium deficiency, and can usually be corrected by applying about the base of the plant three ounces of Magnesium Sulphate (Epsom Salts) dissolved in water. (These adverse conditions seldom apply when camellias and azaleas are planted properly and receive reasonable care.)

Planting

In choosing a location for camellias and azaleas it is well to remember that both will thrive in full sun or partial shade, but the latter exposure is more desirable as it is protection against sun and frost. Camellias are somewhat susceptible to sun scald; partial shade prevents this. A very important detail to remember is that after a night of freezing, the direct rays of the early morning sun may injure the buds of many varieties. On this account a spot that gives shade until about 10 o'clock will generally be preferable. The Kurume azaleas will stand more full sun, more shade, and in general are more hardy than the Indica varieties.

When the plant is received from the nursery it is well to remember a second important detail; it should not be set out any deeper than it was in the nursery. If there is any doubt regarding this item, it is advisable to plant shallow rather than too deep; an inch or two of the burlap can be left showing above the ground. The burlap can best be left on the ball; it will rot in a short time. The soil should be packed firmly around the roots, and the plant thoroughly watered. A heavy mulch of pine straw or oak leaves will help conserve soil moisture and also maintain a desirably cool temperature about the roots. This mulch will also help discourage the growth of weeds. Camellias and azaleas should never be allowed to suffer for want of water. Such a condition will result in

poor growth and few flowers. Spraying the plant with water before and in the early morning after heavy freezes helps to minimize the danger of injury therefrom. If artificial protection is used against freezes, the cloth or other covering should be at least six inches away from the tips of the branches.

Fertilize the plants in late winter or early spring, then if the soil is poor, again about the end of June. Any fertilizer that is low in phosphate and high in nitrogen and potash, such as a 6-8-6, and is acid in its reaction will do, but it is best to use a brand that has been especially prepared for camellia and azalea culture. Organic nitrogen such as cotton seed meal or castor bean meal are especially desirable as ingredients of fertilizer. The castor bean meal is additionally beneficial as a deterrent against moles.

Insect Pests

Azaleas and camellias have very few pests. The scale which feeds on the underside of the leaves and sometimes on the twigs can be controlled by spraying nursery Volck or Sunoco, or any good miscible oil spray. The directions furnished with the commercial product should be followed in its application. Spraying for scale is best done in the winter-time when freezing temperatures are not anticipated; it should never be done in freezing weather, for the plant would lose its leaves. These sprays diluted may be applied for scale in the spring after the new growth has begun to harden, and thereafter as necessary except when growth is tender and during extreme hot weather. Nicotine sulphate sprays can be used to control red spider, white fly, and aphids except when growth is tender.

Disease Symptoms

A blight or "die-back" may attack azaleas and camellias, usually a result of poor cultural practices, i. e., not enough drainage, plants too deep, or over fertilization. This is characterized by wilting with eventual dying. The pith of the affected twigs take on a brown color. Where this condition occurs, good drainage should be provided, the plants should be lifted if too deeply set, and diseased twigs should be excised to a point at least two inches below the discolored pith.

NEW CAMELLIAS

ANNIE GRAY—This variety has been sold by us as Orton No. 50. The parent plant was introduced into Orton Garden about 40 years ago, and its origin is unknown. We have been unable to find it described by any other nursery. It is listed under Rare Varieties.

CAPTAIN IKE DAVIS—Rose red, loose peoniform, late, very hardy. The large parent plant of this variety is 50 or 60 years old, and its origin is obscure. Its large ruffled petaloids and sprinkling of golden yellow stamens together with its immense blooms (averaging 5" across) make this variety truly outstanding. Available next year in one-year grafts.

GEORGE B. BARRETT—This seedling is a large, pure white, loose semi-double, which blooms early (along with ARAJISHI and DAIKAGURA), and has a few golden stamens scattered among the petals and petaloids. Its early blooming habit, which assures successful flowering, makes this

variety unique. This together with its beauty as a cut flower will produce a large demand for this variety. It will not be available for a few seasons, but is being published in our catalog this year so that the name will become established.

LOOK AWAY—This is another sport of HERME. It has the many high qualities of its parent, and the same formation, but has an entirely different color scheme. The flower is very deep pink, and the edges of the petals are pure white. It is not yet available but we hope that we will have a good supply in a few more seasons.

MARY BELL GLENNAN—This is a magnificent and very hardy strain of GIGANTEA which we have been propagating for the past few years in partnership with Miss Mary Bell Glennan of Norfolk, Va., in whose garden the parent plant originated. Its cherry red color is more brilliant than that of GIGANTEA and the white markings and splashes are greater and more pronounced. During one of the years of propagation a severe freeze of seven degrees above zero completely ruined the tight buds of the great majority of our collection (including GIGANTEA) without any injury to the MARY BELL GLENNAN. Its rather late blooming season and large spectacular blossoms make this one of the really great camellias. We are offering this camellia for the first time this season and only a limited supply is available. Prices quoted upon request.

CAMELLIAS

Below are listed the varieties of camellias we have to offer this year. Every effort has been made to describe them correctly and assign to them the authoritative nomenclature of the American Camellia Society. In the following listings the synonymy is given as fully and as accurately as possible in order to help the camellia fanciers clarify their problems with regard to names.

The asterisk (*) after some of the names denotes Unusual Japanese varieties. These are rare and very much in demand for their one or more superior characteristics. These frequently bloom when quite young.

The prices quoted later on are for height alone. We have a number of specimen plants in all sizes. These have been pruned several times and are very dense and compact; most of them are well budded. Prices of these specimens will be quoted upon request.

RARE VARIETIES

*-Denotes Unusual Japanese Variety.

Abundance—White, loose peoniform, midseason, rapid open growth. As the blossom opens, it has a rose formation; this develops into a large loose peony having stamens intermingled with central petaloids. An excellent white.

Akebono*—(Valentine, Chiffon)—Clear salmon pink, semi-double, mid-season, very hardy. Fast vigorous upright compact grower, profuse bloomer. This graceful variety is very popular.

Akebono Variegated* (Queen of Hearts)—White with pink stripes. A sport of AKEBONO.

Alba Fimbriata—See Fimbriata

Alba Superba—White, semi-double to loose peoniform, midseason to late, one of the hardiest of the whites, compact growth, upright and bushy. This variety shows attractive golden stamens and is one of the best semi-doubles in its season.

Aloha*—See Arajishi.

Amabilis*—White, single with stamens forming a broad ring, midseason, very hardy. Rapid willowy grower. The flower resembles a Cherokee Rose, though larger, is greatly admired and is very popular. With us the most dependable white.

Anna Bruneau—Lovely shade of light pink, rose form, late, tender. Pink sport of **Mathotiana Alba**. Large flower, good for greenhouse culture.

Anne Lindberg—Deep red, semi-double to irregular loose peoniform, midseason to late, hardy. Rapid, compact grower, large flowers.

Annie Gray (Orton No. 50)—Cherry red, semi-double with the petals standing out, midseason, very hardy, upright growth. A very spectacular variety, contrasting the showy, upright flowers with large smooth petals against drooping foliage. Profuse bloomer.

Arajishi* (Aloha)—Bright red, full peoniform, very early, hardy. Large showy flowers. This fine variety starts blooming with us in September; we recommend it for the northern limits of the camellia belt. Arajishi and Daikagura are in a class by themselves by reason of their extremely early blooming season, in addition to their very handsome bloom. Although these two varieties have been on the market for a number of years, the supply of them has not yet caught up with the demand. Their blooming season extends into cold weather and the last cycle is damaged by the first freeze; so desirable are the blooms that we protect the last cycle for our cut flower department. Not available this season.

Ashley Pink—See Augusta Wilson.

Aspacia (Great Eastern, Emperor of Russia Vg.)—Variegated red with white splashes, full peoniform, midseason, very hardy. These large, spectacular flowers show golden anthers interspersed among the petaloids. A sport of Emperor of Russia.

Augusta Wilson (St. Elmo, Cabbage Head, Ashley Pink)—Light rose pink, peoniform, midseason, not hardy. Good cut flowers. Large, very handsome blooms, a fine greenhouse variety.

Aunt Jetty—Solid red, similar to Governor Mouton.

Beauty of Holland—See Herme.

Beni Koroko*—See Kumasaka.

Blood of China—See Victor Emmanuel.

Brilliant—See Reine Des Beantes.

Cabbage Head—See Augusta Wilson.

Califorina No. 671—Variegated white with pink markings, semi-double to loose peoniform, midseason, hardy, dark green wavy foliage. This very

desirable camellia shows variety in its markings from striations to one or more solid pink petals, and sometimes throws a solid pink sport.

Candida Elegantissima*—See Mikenjaku.

Catherine Cathcart—Soft pink with white spots, full double imbricated, midseason, hardy. Large broad leathery foliage, has upright symmetrical growth habit. The occasional solid pink sport is one of the loveliest and finest of all camellias.

Chandleri Elegans—See Elegans.

Chiffon*—See Akebono.

Christine Lee—Pink, semi-double, late, very hardy. Compact bush with light green leaves, large showy flowers with prominent yellow stamens. Sometimes throws a variegated sport.

Climax—See Marie Morren.

C. M. Hovey (Colonel Firy, Mississippi Hastie, William S. Hastie)—Brilliant red, full double imbricated, late, hardy. Loose open growth; dark green, long, drooping foliage. Very fine large flowers which will stand lower temperatures than many varieties.

Colletti (Colletti Maculata)—Variegated red and white, peoniform, midseason, very hardy. Slow, compact, spreading growth habit, very dark foliage.

Colonel Firy—See C. M. Hovey.

Contesse Lavanaia Maggi—See Lallarook.

Cup of Beauty—Pink, semi-double, midseason, very hardy. As the bloom opens the center remains compact; the flower thus resembles a cup and saucer. The center petals unfold later showing a cluster of yellow stamens. A compact grower.

Daikagura*—Variegated red marbled with white, full double peoniform, very early. The primary virtue of this superior variety is that the large showy flowers bloom before frost. Excellent for cut flowers. Thrives best in protected area. See Arajishi for additional information. Not available this season.

Daikagura Red*—Solid red sport of Daikagura. Not available this season.

Dante—White, full double, symmetrical flowers with serrated petals, midseason to late, hardy. Graceful open growth. A very choice white.

Debutante (Sara C. Hastie)—Delicate pale pink, peoniform, early, not hardy north of this locality. This rapid growing exquisite pink peoniform makes an excellent cut flower. Not available this season.

Derbyana—Red (sometimes throws a variegated sport), rose bud opening to loose peoniform, late, hardy. Very fast grower. A desirable camellia.

Donckelarii (Eastern "Tea Garden")—Variegated, semi-double, midseason, hardy. The color of this camellia varies from brilliant red flecked with white spots to pure white with red markings; it shows a tight central formation of golden stamens. One of the finest and rarest of all the varieties. Very dependable.

Dr. Shepherd—See Te Deum.

Duchess of Sutherland—White usually showing one streak or fleck of pink, immense semi-double blooms showing central cluster of golden stamens, late, hardy. Compact vigorous growth. This is one of the finest of all the white camellias.

Eleanor Hagood—Delicate pale pink, full double imbricated, late, medium sized blooms, shell pink when opening; as the flowers unfold the petals become lighter. Very desirable blossoms.

Elegans (Chandleri Elegans)—Variegated pink and white, semi-double to peoniform, with loose pompon center, midseason, very hardy. Slow grower. This large flowered variety—one of the finest—is an old favorite, and is still taking first prizes at shows.

Elizabeth Grandy—See Margaret Higdon.

Emperor of Russia—Red, peoniform showing stamens among twisted petals, midseason to late, very hardy. Very attractive dark green foliage, rather slow compact habit of growth. A very handsome large flower which gives the impression of having several centers. Most satisfactory and desirable.

Emperor of Russia Variegated—See Aspacia.

Empress—See Lady Clare.

Enchantress—Red, semi-double, late, hardy. Very dark green foliage, compact growth. Large showy flowers, free bloomer. Very satisfactory.

Etherington White—See Waterloo.

Eugene Lize (Lady Jane Gray)—Variegated cherry red marbled and splashed with white, open peoniform, midseason. Foliage and growth resemble Donckelarii. Choice.

Fimbriata (Alba Fimbriata, Fimbriata Plena)—White, full double imbricated, early to midseason, not hardy in our locality. This is a sport of Alba Plena with outer edge of petals serrated. Fine greenhouse flower; a very choice variety. Not available this season.

Firegold—See Te Deum.

Flame—Brilliant red, semi-double, midseason to late, very hardy. Large dark green leaves noticeably serrated, vigorous upright growth. These gorgeous flowers average 5" across, have a creped texture to their petals and have short central stamen clusters. Free bloomer, recommended for the northern limit of the camellia belt. Outstanding variety. We obtained this from California and have been unable fully to supply the demand for it.

Gigantea (Magnolia King, Kellingtonia)—Variegated deep red mottled with white, semi-double, late, hardy. Immense blooms averaging 6" showing central cluster of stamens; the foliage large, leathery, deep green. Rapid upright and spreading growth. See Mary Bell Glennan.

Gigantea Red—Solid red sport of Gigantea.

Governor Mouton—Variegated deep red mottled with white, peoniform, loose pompon center with guard petals, late, hardy. Upright open growth. A very desirable plant.

Grandiflora Alba—White, semi-double, midseason to late, large open flower showing central ring of stamens. Dark green foliage, rapid growth. Very desirable in localities south of us. One of the most spectacular whites as its name implies.

Grandiflora Rosea—See Lady Clare.

Great Eastern—See Aspacia.

H. A. Downing—Cherry red, semi-double, midseason to late, hardy. Large handsome flower showing cluster of yellow stamens in center. One of the finest semi-double reds.

Herme (Beauty of Holland)—Predominately pink with soft white marblings. Open peoniform, midseason to late, extremely hardy. Rapid columnar growth. One of the varieties that thrives in the northern part of the camellia belt. Most dependable.

Herme, Pink—Solid pink, beautiful shade. Other characteristics same as above.

Hoshi-Garuma*—Deep velvety red, semi-double, midseason to late, hardy. Large handsome flower showing bright golden spreading stamen cluster.

Il Tramonto—See Lallarook.

Imura (Imura White)—White, large semi-double water lily type flower, midseason to late, hardy. One of the finest semi-double whites; rapid willowy habit of growth with attractive elongated leaves.

Julia Drayton—See Mathotiana.

Kumasaka* (Beni Koroko, Lady Marion)—Deep pink, sometimes variegated, loose peoniform, late, very hardy. Compact growth. A very satisfactory camellia for colder regions.

Lady Clare (Empress, Grandiflora Rosea)—Deep pink, semi-double with long golden central stamens, midseason, very hardy. This excellent variety has immense flowers with broad petals of a creped texture. Growth compact, spreading, vigorous; luxuriant dark green foliage. Resists extreme cold. Highly recommended.

Lady Clare Variegated (Empress, Vg.)—Sport of Lady Clare; deep pink with white spots. Very outstanding.

Lady Hume's Blush—Very pale pink, full double imbricated, midseason to late, recommended for regions south of this locality. A very choice, exquisite, rare camellia.

Lady Jane Gray—See Eugene Lize.

Lady Marion*—See Kumasaka.

Lady Vansittart—Variegated white striped with shades of red, sometimes solid red, semi-double, midseason, hardy. Very dark shiny narrow

leaves with wavy margin. An excellent and popular variety. Very spectacular when in full bloom.

Lallarook (Il Tramonto, Laurel Leaf, Countesse Lavanaia Maggi)—Variegated light pink with white spots, full double imbricated, midseason. Blossom opens flat with petal edges turned backward. Beautiful rare camellia.

Lallarook Pink—Solid pink sport of Lallarook with petal edges curved up toward center.

Laurel Leaf—See Lallarook.

Lindsay Neill—Variegated deep red flecked and marbled with white, semi-double with short stamens intermingled with petaloids, midseason, hardy. Dark green foliage. Slow compact growth.

Lotus—White, immense semi-double showing ring of golden stamens, midseason to late, prefers warmer climates. Does well in greenhouse. This is the largest white we know; it resembles the Lotus flower when partially open. A very beautiful white.

Madame Maintenon—Light pink, cup shaped semi-double, midseason to late. Large dark green foliage, upright growth. Large flowers of unusual shade of pink.

Magnoliaeflora—Delicate shell pink, semi-double, midseason, hardy. Upright compact grower. Flowers with petals fluted and small short stamen cluster. Exquisite.

Marchioness of Exeter—Variegated light pink with white spots, peoniform, midseason, not hardy north of this locality. A beautiful large peoniform making an excellent cut flower. Frequently throws solid pink sport.

Margaret Higdon (Elizabeth Grandy, Nash Magnolia)—Salmon rose, open peoniform, midseason to late, very hardy. Upright compact very symmetrical growth habit. The large handsome blooms have a creped texture combined with a luster of unusual merit. A handsome cut flower. This is an outstanding camellia. Highly recommended.

Margaret Lawrence—See Vedrine.

Marie Morren (Climax)—Red, full double rose form, late, hardy. This is similar to Mathotiana, but smaller.

Mathotiana (Mathotiana Rubra, Purple Dawn, William S. Hastie, Julia Drayton)—Deep red, full double rose form, midseason to late, hardy. This is one of the finest of all the camellias; exceptionally large heavy flowers. A choice cut flower.

Mathotiana Rosea is a sport of Mathotiana Alba, which we do not have. It has been erroneously used as a name for Rosea Superba.

Matsukasa*—Variegated deep pink blotched with white, pine cone formation, midseason. Its high center and tiered petals cause this variety to resemble a pine cone. A very striking camellia.

Matsukasa Pink*—The solid pink sport of Matsukasa.

Mikenjaku* (Candida Elegantissima) — Variegated deep pink to red

marked with splashes of white, semi-double, midseason to late, hardy. A superior camellia with very large showy flowers and handsome foliage.

Mississippi Hastie—See C. M. Hovey.

Monjisu*—Deep velvety red, semi-double, midseason to late, very hardy. The golden anthers and pink filaments stand out beautifully against the dark petals. Rather slow and compact growth; flowers when young.

Monjisu Variegated*—Same as Monjisu, but with large white splashes on petals.

Mrs. Abby Wilder—Variegated white with pencil markings of rose red, double imbricated to loose peoniform, midseason to late, hardy. Compact growth habit. Desirable.

Mrs. Charles Cobb—Very dark red, semi-double to peoniform, midseason to late, very hardy. Large rounded light green foliage; symmetrical upright compact grower. Its large blossom is unusual and distinctive because of its very dark color.

Mrs. Charles Simmons—White, semi-double, midseason, light green foliage with heavily veined leaves. Large flowers varying from single to semi-double or loose peoniform. Growth upright and symmetrical.

Mrs. Fred Saunders—See Triphosa.

Nash Magnolia—See Margaret Higdon.

Neige Dorée—See Purity.

Orton No. 50—See Annie Gray.

Peoniflora—Variegated white with pink splashes and flecks, full double peoniform, late, hardy. Good foliage, compact upright growth. Handsome large showy flowers. Very satisfactory.

Pink Ball*—Delicate pink, peoniform, midseason, not recommended for colder climates. Good greenhouse flower. Similar to Debutante but blooms later.

Pink Herme—See Herme, Pink.

Pink Star*—Deep pink, semi-double, peoniform, late, very hardy. Very rapid compact growth, unusual foliage. Very choice, large flower with outside petals pointed. Satisfactory in the northern limits of the camellia belt.

Princess Baciocchi—Dark red, loose peoniform, midseason to late, hardy. Excellent foliage, low compact growth, medium to large flowers.

Purity (Neige Dorée)—White, full double imbricated, midseason to late, one of the most hardy whites. Rapid open growth. Free bloomer, a very popular variety.

Purple Dawn—See Mathotiana.

Queen Bessie—Pale pink almost white, semi-double, midseason, hardy. Upright compact vigorous growth. Unusual petal arrangement with central stamen ring. Very satisfactory.

Queen of Hearts*—See Akebono Variegated.

Rainy Sun*—Deep pink, semi-double, midseason, hardy. Large flower showing stamens—resembles Rev. John Bennett in form. Good grower with small shiny green leaves.

Red Eagle—Light red, semi-double, midseason, hardy. Fine foliage, vigorous growth. Large flower showing stamens, prolific bloomer.

Reine Des Beutes (Brilliant)—Bright red, full double imbricated many petals, midseason to late, very hardy. This very handsome flower is the solid form of Mrs. Abby Wilder. It resembles *Rosea Superba* in color and formation, but is smaller.

Rev. John Bennett (Eastern)—Salmon pink, semi-double showing stamens in center, late, hardy. Large blossoms with beautifully veined petals, good bloomer. Graceful open growth. Outstanding and very popular variety.

Rev. John G. Drayton—Clear pink, loose peoniform, midseason to late, hardy. One of the most beautiful of all pink camellias in both form and color.

Rosea Superba (Has been erroneously called *Mathotiana Rosea*)—This magnificent sport of *Mathotiana* is the same as the parent in formation; the color is an exquisite rose, and the blossoms are late and hardy. This is undoubtedly one of the very finest of all the camellias.

Sara C. Hastie—See Debutante.

Sara-Sa (Has been erroneously called *Sawada Vg.*)—Pale pink with darker pink stripes, occasionally solid pink, immense semi-double, midseason, very hardy. Very spectacular flower showing central stamen cluster, profuse bloomer. Vigorous compact growth.

Snowball*—White, large double tufted center, midseason, not hardy. Good greenhouse flower, large and very ruffled blossom. Light green foliage, vigorous compact growth.

Snow Maiden—White, semi-double, midseason to late, hardy. Medium sized flowers, a profuse bloomer. A very lovely camellia.

St. Elmo—See Augusta Wilson.

Sweeti-Vera (*Sweetiana*)—Variegated white with numerous markings of delicate pink, semi-double peoniform, midseason, hardy. Handsome flowers.

Te Deum (*Firegold*, Dr. Shepherd)—Dark rich velvety red, semi-double, late, hardy. Vigorous upright open growth, good foliage. The large multipetaled blossom opens with rose center which it holds until almost fully matured. Very choice.

Thompsoniana—Variegated delicate pink speckled with deeper pink, peoniform, midseason, hardy. The variable deep markings against the exquisite blush pink makes this a choice peoniform. Large flowers.

Tokayama*—White, semi-double, midseason, recommended for warmer localities. Vigorous compact grower, very handsome dark green foliage. Large flowers.

Triphosa (Mrs. Fred Saunders)—White, semi-double, midseason to late, hardy. Compact grower with dark green foliage. Large white petals fold back from stamen ring; a free bloomer and very choice.

Valentine*—See Akebono.

Valtevareda—Clear pink, outer petals shading to lighter pink, full double with inner petals multitudinous, midseason. Compact vigorous growth. Choice cut flower, excellent for indoor culture.

Vedrine (Margaret Lawrence)—Deep red, semi-double with central petaloids, midseason to late, very hardy. Graceful pendant distinctive foliage, open growth. Large spectacular flowers, very desirable.

Victor Emmanuel (Blood of China)—Blood red, loose peoniform, very late, very hardy. This is one of the most strikingly beautiful of all camellias, having many clusters of upright yellow stamens interspersed among the velvet textured petals of a dazzling red.

Waterloo (Etherington White)—Pure white, semi-double, midseason, not hardy. Very large graceful blossom showing stamens intermingled with few central petaloids. Recommended for greenhouse culture. Free bloomer.

William S. Hastie—See Mathotiana and see C. M. Hovey.

Wild's Pink—Deep salmon pink, semi-double to loose peoniform, midseason, hardy. Foliage light green, vigorous and compact growth. Large blossoms of a beautiful shade.

PRICES OF RARE AND UNUSUAL JAPANESE VARIETIES

Ball and Burlapped

Lath House	8-10"	\$ 2.00
" "	10-12"	2.50
" "	12-15"	3.50
" "	15-18"	5.00
" "	18-24"	8.00
" "	24-30" (Specimens only)	12.50
" "	30-36" " "	17.50
" "	36-40" " "	25.00

Prices of larger sizes quoted upon request.



Camellia Mary Bell Glennan
(THESE BLOSSOMS MEASURE SIX INCHES ACROSS)



Orton House

This is a perfect example of ante-bellum southern archi-
tecture. Its beautiful garden and rich colonial background bring a
realization of one's vision of the South's bygone grandeur. It
nowhere else in the Southland can such a combination be



southern architecture.
bring a realiza-
grandeur. Perhaps
information be found.

Orton's house is the home of its owners, Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurence Sprunt, and cannot be opened to the public. However, its central location affords the visitor many interesting views from the garden paths.



Camellia Flame

(THESE BLOSSOMS MEASURE FIVE INCHES ACROSS)

HISTORIC ORTON

Orton Plantation was established in 1725 by Roger Moore, a gentleman of distinguished lineage from Goose Creek, South Carolina. His brother, Colonel Maurice Moore, had attained such fame in North and South Carolina as an Indian fighter and treaty maker that large grants were given him along the Cape Fear River by the Lords Proprietors, who, at that time, ruled both the Carolinas.

Colonel Moore had spent the last nine years of his career just before reaching the Cape Fear, in Albemarle County, North Carolina, and brought with him a number of prominent friends, who together with a party from South Carolina, led by Roger Moore and Nathaniel Moore, divided the Cape Fear from its mouth to beyond Wilmington. Many fine plantations were then established, but Orton is one of the few that remains intact. The Moores established the town of Brunswick, now within the boundaries of Orton, where several of the prominent settlers took up their abode, and in a few years it became the chief business center of the State. All that remains of it today are the impressive walls of St. Philip's Church and a number of interesting old graves.

In 1749 Brunswick was captured by a Spanish expedition, but in three days the Cape Fear men drove them out and sank one of the three Spanish ships. An oil painting taken from this ship still hangs in the vestry of St. James Church, Wilmington.

Still within the boundaries of Orton is the site of Governor Tryon's Palace. Here the Colonial Dames of North Carolina have erected a stone marker which commemorates the fact that on February 10, 1766 a body of armed patriots led by George Moore of Orton and Cornelius Harnett of Wilmington demanded that none of the odious requirements of the "Stamp Act" be enforced in this Province.

Lord Cornwallis with eighteen ships sailed up the Cape Fear River in 1781 and landed a raiding party to punish the Moores and other patriots for their active leadership in fomenting the Revolution in these parts. The Cape Fear Minute Men met this party and after a lively skirmish just behind St. Philip's Church drove them off and took a few prisoners. This action took place on the shores of a shallow pond that is still known as "Liberty Pond."

During the Civil War, the abandoned town of Brunswick was used as a secondary fort to Fort Fisher. When the latter fell in 1865, and with it the last hope of the Confederacy, the Federal fleet sailed into the river and for two days bombarded Fort Anderson so heavily that the Confederates were forced to abandon it. Orton Plantation was then over-run with Federal troops, who spared the house because they needed it for a hospital.

The Cape Fear section is the northernmost extreme of the "Low Country," the great rice producing area from Colonial times to the end of the Nineteenth Century. It was the staple crop that built the fortunes of scores of famous plantations that line the banks of the Cape Fear, Santee and other famous Carolina rivers.

THE GARDEN AT ORTON

Within the past thirty-five years the unique gardens at Orton Plantation have been developed increasingly. The ancient Live Oaks still enframe the gleaming portico of the mansion which, from the bluff still looks outward over rice fields to the river. Such is the setting for the year 'round glory of the garden.

The approach reveals the evergreen charm of the Low Country, its pines and wide-spread oaks, its black waters and thickets of bays and hollies, its smother of grape and smilax, jessamine and trumpet creeper, and, frequently, the silvery gray of Spanish moss. After crossing the causeway one glimpses the dark lake ringed with dogwood and Indian azaleas, the golden field of daffodils, the white chapel in its camphor grove and finally the garden itself with its vistas.

Camellias in their hundreds sparkle with color from late autumn to early spring when the Japanese azaleas bring them brilliant carpets. The specialist will come from afar to see one of the finest collections in the country but the casual visitor will follow the lure of new pictures, new flowered or berried shrubs. Then comes the flood of Indian azalea and dogwood, wisteria, rose, and redbud to be followed by the true Southerners, mimosa, bay, crape myrtle, and gardenia. Each season is marked by its peculiar fragrance: loquat, tea olive, osmanthus, and "japan allspice" precede the long winter of the heavy scented daphne and roses and jessamine carry on to the gardenias and sweet bay of high summer.

Each separate garden about the broad sweep of verdant lawns has its own charm; the quarter mile of camellia bordered path, the formality of the house terrace, the neat garden scroll of interwoven azaleas and dark yew, the reflections of quince and wisteria, rose and holly in the long lagoon, the festoons of moss in the old graveyard, the cathedral arch of oaks above the green circle, all appeal and each in its season holds its sway. In rich greens or blaze of bloom Orton embodies the romance of the South.

(Garden design under the supervision of Robert Swan Sturtevant, M.L.A.)

AID TO GARDENERS

We will be glad to help you with your azalea and camellia problems. Send us a portion of diseased plants together with any information which you think might be helpful. We will attempt to diagnose the trouble and suggest corrective treatment. Include a self-addressed envelope for our reply. If you are in doubt about your soil, send a sample of about two pounds to your State College of Agriculture for a soil test, and send their findings to us. Their report will enable us to understand your problems better.

GRAFTED CAMELLIAS

We have a nice selection of grafted camellias on different size understock varying from 5 to 12 years old. The size of these grafted plants varies so much that we will price them to our customers upon application.

The advantages to be obtained from a grafted camellia is that it grows much faster than one on its own roots and it is possible to have a well shaped plant with quite a few flower buds on it by the second year. Some varieties are notoriously slow in growing but by grafting them on a fast growing variety like Sarah Frost it is possible to make them put on a normal amount of growth. The cleft graft which is used in grafting camellias forms a union that is not likely to throw any suckers after the second year so that there is no danger of a camellia reverting back to its root stock.

ONE-YEAR GRAFTS AVAILABLE THIS SEASON

Annie Gray	Grandiflora Alba
Catherine Cathcart	Imura
Christine Lee	Lady Clare Variegated
Dante	Magnoliaeflora
Donckelarii	Margaret Higdon
Duchess of Sutherland	Mrs. Charles Cobb
Emperor of Russia	Purity
Eugene Lize	Rev. John Bennett
Flame	Rev. John G. Drayton
Gigantea	Rosea Superba
Victor Emmanuel	

TWO AND THREE-YEAR GRAFTS AVAILABLE THIS SEASON

Anne Lindberg	Kumasaka
Annie Gray	Lady Hume's Blush
Aspacia	Madame Maintenon
Catherine Cathcart	Marchioness of Exeter
Christine Lee	Margaret Higdon
Colletti	Mathotiana
Cup of Beauty	Monjisu
Dante	Monjisu Variegated
Derbyana	Mrs. Charles Simmons
Donckelarii	Peoniflora
Duchess of Sutherland	Pink Ball
Emma Ladd	Rev. John G. Drayton
Eugene Lize	Sweeti-Vera
Governor Mouton	Te Deum
Grandiflora Alba	Triphosa
Herme, Pink	Vedrine

FINE STANDARD VARIETIES

Alba Plena—White, full double imbricated, early to midseason, not hardy. One of the best and most popular whites. Slow grower, does not bloom when young. Excellent cut flower. Not available this season.

Althea Flora—See Gloire de Nantes.

Althea Flora Variegated—See Latifolia.

Anna Zucchini—White (often throws a pink fleck, sometimes a solid pink sport), full double showing stamens when fully open, midseason to late. Fast vigorous upright grower. Makes a desirable shrub.

Archduke Maximilian—See Bella Romana.

Augustedelfosse—Deep pink, rose form, midseason, hardy. Very compact growth.

Belgian Red—See Roi Leopold.

Bella Romana (Archduke Maximilian)—Variegated light pink with deep pink stripes, full double rose form, late, hardy. Good compact grower, prolific bloomer. Flowers persist on the plant. One of the most dependable.

Big Red No. 1—Deep red, full double imbricated, early to midseason, very hardy. This is a very satisfactory red with dark green foliage.

Big Red Single—Midseason to late, hardy. This seedling which has not yet been named is very striking with its large petals of heavily veined texture and prominent stamen cluster.

Bolen's Late Tricolor—Variegated white with deep pink stripes, semi-double, late, very hardy. Heavy bloomer, very showy; has larger flowers than Tricolor.

Brooklyana—Variegated pink with white blotches, full double imbricated, midseason to late, very hardy. This is a variegated form of Orton Pink.

Brown's Red—Dark red, semi-double, loosely formed, midseason, hardy. Very striking variety with small, dark green foliage. Its profuse blossoms present an attractive color mass.

Calico—Variegated white with dark pink stripes, full double imbricated, late, hardy. Dark green foliage, compact symmetrical growth. Open blossom; good late variety.

Cameo Pink—Light clear pink, full double, showing stamens when fully open, midseason to late, very hardy in milder climates. The pink sport of Anna Zucchini, occasionally reverts to white parent.

Campbell (Covina)—Deep pink, irregular double showing stamens when fully open, midseason to late, hardy. Low compact growth, profuse bloomer.

Candidissima—See Louise Centurioni.

Caprice—White, loose peoniform, midseason to late, hardy. Beautiful, heavily veined dark green foliage. This large flower is most desirable.

Celtic Rosea—See Semi-Double Blush.

Cheerful—Light red, full double rose form, midseason, very hardy. This variety has a tall compact columnar growth habit, small shiny green leaves and is a prolific bloomer. It is one of the handsomest of all ever-greens.

Cliviana—Clear pink, one row of guard petals with tight pompon center, midseason to late, hardy. This variety has vigorous, broad, columnar growth with rounded, dark green foliage. Medium sized flower.

Comte de Gomer—Variegated pink with numerous rose specks, full double symmetrical form, midseason, fine greenhouse variety, does not open too well out of doors.

Comte de Paris—Beautiful clear pink sport of Duchesse d'Orleans.

Concordia (Special Herme, Fine Duke, Prince Albert)—Variegated light pink with darker pink stripes, full double peoniform, midseason, hardy. Rapid pyramidal growth; a very handsome shrub.

Countess of Nieuport—Variegated white with occasional deep pink stripes, sometimes has one or more pink petals, full double peoniform, midseason to late, hardy. Dark green rounded foliage.

Countess of Orkney—Variegated red striped on white background, full double rose form, midseason to late. Very shiny green leaves, slow compact grower. Good cut flowers.

Covina—See Campbell.

Duchesse d'Orleans (Duc of Orleans) — Variegated light pink with streaks and blotches of deep rose, loose peoniform, midseason to late, hardy. Rapid growth. A very satisfactory camellia. (See Comte de Paris).

Elena Nobile—Brilliant red, full double very symmetrical, late, very hardy. Rapid columnar growth. A very popular dependable red. Very similar to C. M. Hovey but with smaller blooms.

Enrico Bettoni—Light translucent pink, semi-double to open peoniform showing interspersed petals, late, hardy. Very vigorous grower. Does not bloom heavily when young.

Fanny Bolis—See Latifolia.

Farris Red—Deep red, rose form, midseason to late, hardy. Very dark green foliage, vigorous compact growth. Good cut flower. Very desirable. We obtained the parent plant from a well-known dealer in specimen plants. As he could not identify it, we named it for him.

Feasti—White with occasional pink markings, full double imbricated, midseason to late, not hardy north of this locality. A good greenhouse flower.

Fine Duke—See Concordia.

Frau Minna Seidel (Pink Perfection)—Shell pink, full double imbricated, midseason, hardy. One of the most popular of all the camellias; exquisite blooms medium sized, very symmetrical. Perfect for cut flowers.

Gaiety (Leslie Howard)—Variegated pink and white, semi-double, late,

very hardy. Its very compact rounded habit of growth and dark green foliage make this one of the handsomest of the evergreens; will stand full sun. Blossoms not large but profuse.

Gloire de Nantes (*Althea Flora*)—Solid red sport of *Latifolia*.

Gunelli—See *Monarch*.

Harlequin—Pink, double imbricated to peoniform, midseason, a good variety for greenhouse culture. As the name implies, this camellia shows variation in formation.

Herme—Variegated white to light pink with occasional deeper pink stripes, open peoniform, midseason to late, extremely hardy. Rapid columnar growth. One of the varieties that thrives in the northern part of the camellia belt. One of the most dependable.

Imbricata Rubraplena (*Prince Eugene Napoleon*)—Bright red, full double imbricated, midseason to late, very hardy. Its large handsome flowers remain intact for a longer period than most varieties—a characteristic which makes it a very desirable cut flower. Beautiful compact rapid growth. An old variety, but immensely popular. Most dependable.

Imperator—Brilliant blood red, peoniform, midseason. A very satisfactory camellia, making a desirable cut flower.

Jarvis Red—Dark red, semi-double, midseason to late, very hardy, profuse bloomer; a good tough late variety.

Kellingtonia—Variegated red mottled with white, semi-double with loose pompon center, midseason to late. Dark green foliage, slow spreading growth. Distinctively vivid.

Lady Derby—See *Semi-Double Blush*.

Lady de Saumerez—Cherry red with white splashes, occasionally solid red, semi-double, early to midseason. Flowers medium to large, a very free bloomer. Its glossy green leaves are slightly twisted and sharply pointed. This is an earlier blooming sport of *Tricolor*.

Latifolia (*Althea Flora Variegated*, *Fanny Bolis*, *Leeana Superba*)—Variegated bright red with pure white splotches, semi-double to loose peoniform, midseason to late, hardy. Magnificent foliage, compact growth, large showy flowers. Its profuse and reliable blooming habit make it most desirable.

Leeana Superba—See *Latifolia*.

Leslie Howard—See *Gaiety*.

Leucantha (*White Tricolor*)—White, semi-double, late, very hardy, compact grower. This large solid white is a very good strain of *Tricolor*, thriving in the northern limits of the camellia belt.

Louise Centurioni (*Candidissima*)—White, full double imbricated, late, very hardy. Compact symmetrical upright growth. One of the most satisfactory whites for northern camellia belt. Very good for cut flowers.

Mathotiana Alba—White, full double rose form, late, not hardy. A very

large fine greenhouse variety—moderate upright open growth. Excellent cut flower.

Monarch (Gunelli)—Variegated deep pink to red often spotted with white, peoniform, late, hardy. Fairly compact spreading growth. Rather large, handsome flowers; one of the most handsome of the late camellias.

Mother's Red—Light red, semi-double, midseason to late, hardy. Rapid compact growth, handsome dark green foliage. Large, showy flowers, prolific bloomer.

Orton Pink—Rose pink, full double imbricated, midseason and late, very hardy. Very symmetrical flowers, deep pink shading to lighter pink in the center; sometimes assumes a star shaped petal arrangement. Has one of the longest blooming seasons of any camellia of which we know. Upright compact symmetrical growth.

Pink Anna Zucchini—See Cameo Pink.

Pink Perfection—See Frau Minna Seidel.

Prince Albert—See Concordia.

Prince Eugene Napoleon—See Imbricata Rubraplena.

Professor C. S. Sargent—Blood red, outside guard petals with tight pompon center, midseason to late, very hardy. Upright growth, very satisfactory bloomer. One of the dependable varieties.

Roi Leopold (Romany, Belgian Red)—Clear red, full double imbricated, midseason, hardy. Very compact growth, dark green foliage, a good red.

Romany—See Roi Leopold.

Sarah Frost—Deep pink to red, full double imbricated, midseason to late, very hardy and very prolific. This is probably the most widely planted of all camellias. Its compact symmetrical growth and shiny green foliage make it an outstanding evergreen.

Sea Shell—Variegated dusty pink penciled in deeper tones, semi-double, midseason to late, hardy. Medium sized blossoms. Profuse bloomer.

Semi-Double Blush (Celtic Rosea, Lady Derby)—Palest blush pink, semi-double with cluster of golden stamens, midseason. Flower of medium size, branches rather pendant, a free bloomer. A very dainty camellia.

Special Herme—See Concordia.

Speciosa—A variegated crimson and white, peoniform, midseason, hardy. Resembles the variegated form of Prof. C. S. Sargent.

T. K. Variegated—Variegated white to light pink with deeper pink stripes and blotches on the petals, semi-double, midseason, hardy. Gives spectacular color mass effect when in bloom.

Tricolor (Tricolor Sieboldi, Wakanoura)—Variegated pink and white in combination, oftentimes of solid color, semi-double, midseason to late, very hardy. Compact growth, handsome green recurved wavy foliage. Profuse bloomer. Extremely satisfactory.

Tricolor Red (Wakanoura Red)—Bright red sport of Tricolor.

Wakanoura—See Tricolor.

Wakanoura Red—See Tricolor Red.

White Tricolor—See Leucantha.

PRICES OF FINE STANDARD VARIETIES

Ball and Burlapped

Lath House	8-10"	\$ 1.00
" "	12-15"	2.00
" "	15-18"	3.00
" "	18-24"	4.00
" "	24-30"	5.00
" "	30-36"	7.50
" "	36-40" (Specimens only)	10.00
" "	40-46" " "	15.00

Prices of larger sizes quoted upon request.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA

This is another species of the Genus Camellia which has a very definite place in the landscape scheme. They are fall-flowering, hardy rapid growers, and the blossoms give a showy, lacy effect.

Apple Blossom—Blush pink with white, single. Growth habit upright and open. Though larger the flowers resemble those of the well-known Apple Tree.

Briar Rose—Soft clear pink, single. Foliage dark and rounded; compact growth habit. Can be pruned into an excellent hedge effect.

Cleopatra—Rose pink, semi-double. Long dark green twisted foliage; loose upright growth.

Fugi-No-Mine—Pure white, semi-double, with loose pompon center, large blossoms. Growth habit low and spreading. One of the most popular of the Sasanquas.

Hebe—Deep rose, single. Growth upright and spreading. Profuse bloomer.

Hugh Evans—Light rose, single. Foliage and growth habit similar to Fugi-No-Mine.

Minina—Light pink, single. Growth habit spreading; especially good for espalier treatment. Foliage similar to Briar Rose.

Tanya—Deep rose, single. Willowy growth habit; foliage a dark green which pleasingly sets off the fragile blossoms.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA

Ball and Burlapped

Lath House	12-15"	\$1.50
" "	15-18"	2.50
" "	18-24"	3.50
" "	24-30"	5.00

AZALEAS

We have many varieties of Indica and Kurume azaleas from very small plants up to large specimens. Write us for quotations on specimen plants as we do not list them in this catalog. Generally speaking the Indica azaleas are less hardy, have larger flowers and the plants reach greater proportions in size than do the Kurumes. The Kurumes are noted for their low, compact growth and free flowering habits. They make excellent border plants, and the larger varieties can be satisfactorily used for background and foundation plantings. They are very hardy and if properly cared for will withstand heavy freezes.

INDICA AZALEAS

Coccinea Major—Deep orange-red, single, late. Low spreading growth habit, small narrow pointed green foliage.

Countess of Nieupoort—Deep salmon rose, single. Low, willowy, trailing growth habit. Foliage light green.

Elegans—Clear pink, single, fast open grower, foliage light green. One of the earliest blooming of the Indicas.

Formosa—Large magenta or rose-purple flowers, single. Fast, tall bushy growth. Large dull green leaves, the hardiest of the Indian azaleas. Very satisfactory.

Fielder's White—Pure white, single, petal edges ruffled. Bushy growth habit, dull green foliage. Most popular of the white Indicas.

Indica Alba—White, single, delicate large flowers. Tall open growth. Hardiest of the white Indicas.

Iveryana—Variegated faint rose stripes with deep rose throat and edges white, single. Compact, low, spreading growth habit, small pointed light green foliage.

Phoenicea—Like Formosa, but blooms are brighter and produced later; foliage smaller and dark glossy green; compact spreading growth habit.

President Clay—Salmon red, single; fast compact growth, light green foliage. One of the most satisfactory reds.

Pride of Dorking—Brilliant carmine red, single, late. Compact, spreading growth habit, foliage long pointed of medium green. Very spectacular variety.

Prince of Orange—Dark orange-red flowers. Large dark green foliage; low compact spreading growth habit. Good for low border planting, very showy.

Vittata Fortunei—Variegated white with pale lavender stripes and occasional solid lavender-pink or white blooms, very early. Open upright growth, light green twisted foliage.

PRICES OF INDICA AZALEAS

Ball and Burlapped

	Each	Per 10
8-10"	\$.50	\$ 4.50
10-12"	.75	6.00
12-15"	1.00	8.00
15-18"	1.50	13.00
18-24"	2.50	22.50
24-30"	3.00	27.50

Prices of larger specimens furnished on request.

KURUME AZALEAS

Apple Blossom—White tinged with blush pink, hose in hose, blooms late. Dark green compact growth and glossy green foliage. Blooms resemble those of the Apple, though double. Very popular.

Carmen—Light salmon red, single. Tall upright growth. Partially deciduous with good foliage in summer. Taller than most dwarf azaleas. This variety blends beautifully with the azalea, Countess of Nieuport.

Christmas Cheer—Brilliant red, hose in hose; extremely compact low growth; tiny dark green foliage. Early bloomer.

Coral Bells—Coral pink shading to deep pink in center, hose in hose, profuse bloomer producing a solid mass of color. Shiny green leaves; upright compact growth.

Flame—Very early, coppery red, single, rapid tall growth, dark green foliage. A fine Kurume for background planting.

Hexe—Crimson red, hose in hose, very large flower for the Kurume group. Small very dark green foliage; low, dense compact growth.

Hinodigiri—Bright watermelon red, single; profuse bloomer, very popular. One of the hardiest of all the azaleas.

Mauve Queen—Delicate lavender shade, single, long rounded light green leaves; compact growth. Often planted with Coral Bell and Hinodegiri, with which it beautifully harmonizes.

Pink Pearl—Pale pink fading to faint blush pink in center, hose in hose, tall fast growth; large, deep green foliage. Exceptionally popular.

Salmon Beauty—Deep salmon pink, hose in hose, large blossoms; foliage light green. Growth similar to Pink Pearl.

Salmon Pink—Light salmon, single, very large blooms. Small pointed green foliage; low open growth. Blooms later than Salmon Beauty.

Salmon Queen—Slightly deeper shade than Salmon Pink, single; growth rapid and bushy. Blossoms open between Salmon Beauty and Salmon Pink.

Snow—Pure white, hose in hose, large glossy foliage, profuse bloomer and dense compact grower.

Vesuvius—Brilliant salmon red with darker center, single, tall upright growth, late. This free-flowering variety is very similar to Flame, but blooms much later.

PRICES OF KURUME AZALEAS

Ball and Burlapped

	Each	Per 10
6- 8" Spread	\$.50	\$ 4.50
8-10" "	1.00	8.50
10-12" "	1.50	12.50
12-15" "	2.00	15.00
15-18" "	2.50	20.00
18-24" "	5.00	(Specimen only)
Prices of larger specimens furnished on request.		

SPECIAL ITEMS

Banksia Rose (*Rosa Banksiae*)—This is the lovely Lady Bank's Rose which is well known for its beauty throughout the South. These rapid growing plants are covered in their season with vast numbers of double white or yellow flowers of rich fragrance. 6" pots, \$1.00.

Cherokee Rose (*Rosa Laevigata*)—This is the old favorite White Cherokee Rose which has possessed the roadside fences in many southern states, making a beautiful show of color in early Spring. 6" pots, \$1.00.

Daphne Odora Marginata—Pink Daphne—A native of China, this handsome plant can be grown in full sun or partial shade, its habit of growth being generally globular. It begins to bloom in December, is in full bloom in early January when it presents a spectacle of rare beauty. In addition it is the most fragrant plant of which we know. We feel confident that it is destined to become one of the most popular introductions in the East. ALSO AVAILABLE IN WHITE. 6-9", \$1.25; 9-12", \$1.75; 12-15", \$2.25; 15-18", \$3.00; 18-24", \$4.50; 24-30", \$6.00.

Michelia Fuscata—Known quite widely as the "banana shrub" since its small magnolia-like blossoms smell very much like ripe bananas. It is a "must" for every southern garden. Only available this season; large specimens. Prices quoted on request.

Osmanthus Aquifolium (Sweet Holly)—This plant with its holly-like leaves is quite often mistaken for real holly. It is a profuse bloomer in late fall and the flowers are very fragrant. It can be used as a specimen or as a hedge plant. 6" pots, \$1.00 to 3-4', \$2.50.

Osmanthus Fragrans (Tea Olive)—Similar to *Aquifolium* but with slightly toothed or smooth foliage. The late fall flowers have a delicious scent. 5-6' specimens, \$6.00.

Podocarpus Maki (Japanese Yew)—A beautiful evergreen with upright branching limbs, the plants can be pruned so that they take some desired shape, or they may be allowed to grow into small trees. The narrow leaves are about 2½ inches long, bright green when young and darker when older. An excellent plant for hedges, screens or specimen. 15-18", \$1.50; 18-24", \$3.50.

Pyracantha Formosana—We believe this to be the finest of all the *Pyracanthas* for growing in the Coastal Regions. For several years we have grown it at Orton, and it has proven desirable in every respect. In the autumn and winter the shrubs are heavily laden with large clusters of brilliant red berries. It does not seem to be so much affected by insect and scale damage as do the other species or varieties. 6" pots, 75c; 2-3', \$2.00; 3-4', \$3.00.

LOOK FOR THIS CERTIFICATE ON ALL PURCHASES OF
NURSERY STOCK

→ **PERISHABLE** ←

NORTH CAROLINA STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, RALEIGH
W. KERR SCOTT, Commissioner

No. 333 **CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION** Season 1946-1947

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That in accordance with regulations of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, by authority of the Legislature, the **ORNAMENTAL STOCK**

of ORTON NURSERY, WINNABOW, N. C.

has been inspected by a duly authorized Inspector, and has been found apparently free from dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

This certificate does not apply to stock not grown in the aforesaid nurseries unless such stock is covered by proper certificate in favor of the nursery where grown; it is not transferable, and may be revoked for cause.

This **CERTIFICATE EXPIRES SEPTEMBER 30, 1947** (not to be used after that date).

Issued at Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 3, 1946. C. H. BRANNON, State Entomologist.

TO _____

From: ORTON NURSERY
Distinctive Plants
WINNABOW, N. C.

IT IS YOUR GUARANTEE

That the stock you receive has been inspected by our competent State officials and found to be apparently free from dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases. All our nursery stock is inspected by the trained personnel of our State Department of Agriculture, and we are issued this certificate only after it has been determined that our stock meets their standards of pest freedom.

We attach copy of our certificate on all our shipments. Look for it. It is your guarantee backed by our State Department of Agriculture.

We are members of:

American Camellia Society

American Association of Nurserymen

North Carolina Association of Nurserymen

Society of American Florists

Southern Association of Nurserymen

HOW TO REACH ORTON

Orton Plantation is located on the River Road in Brunswick County, North Carolina, 17 miles south of Wilmington and 9 miles north of Southport. It is best reached by northbound traffic by turning right from U. S. Route 17 at Supply, North Carolina, and thence entering the River Road at Southport. Cars traveling South should turn left at the Brunswick River Bridge from U. S. Route 17 and continue down the River Road 13 miles to the Plantation gates.

